

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We copy below a suggestion of the *Mississippi* in relation to the time of holding the biennial Convention to nominate candidates for State offices, and members of Congress, at the next fall election. The time recommended is the Second Monday of June next. This time seems to us appropriate, for several reasons in addition to those mentioned by our cotemporary. We should be pleased to receive the views of our Democratic friends on the subject, for publication. The *Mississippi* says:

"Frequent inquiries are made of us as to the time when the democracy of Mississippi will again meet in convention to organize a ticket, around which the entire party may rally at the elections in November 1845. To the questions asked us, we have uniformly replied, that the whole subject was one which belonged to the people, and that they would doubtless take it in hand in due time. During the past week there were a large number of intelligent gentlemen of the democratic party in this city from different parts of the state including the democratic electors. The time for the assembling of a convention was freely canvassed by the members of the electoral college, in company with other distinguished gentlemen; and we were requested to propose to the people the 2nd Monday of June 1845 as a suitable time. We cheerfully comply with this request, in order to elicit the opinions of our cotemporaries in other parts of the state, and thus ascertain the wishes of the people. The proposed convention will be one of much importance. Candidates for congress and state officers are to be selected. If ample time is allowed for full meetings of the people in every county, a convention will assemble which will reflect honor upon the democracy of the state, and nominate a ticket which will triumphantly succeed in November. The county meetings are too frequently the mere caucuses of village politicians who assemble for the promotion of their own petty schemes of ambition. A convention composed of delegates nominated by such cliques or coteries never fails to engender the seeds of disaster and dissolution. The primary meetings should be composed of the masses from all parts of the different counties, and the delegates to the convention should be men of tried worth and devotion to the principles of the party. Whenever the convention shall assemble, we trust it may be a body which will reflect the will of the democracy of Mississippi."

Mr. Lewis, of the Yazoo Democrat, thus alludes to the rivalry between the two democratic papers at Jackson:

"The reduction in the price of advertising by the leading papers of this State, in our opinion, is but a prelude to sending to the almshouse the already half famished proprietors of the various country papers in Mississippi."

As reduction seems the order of the day, if we escape the direful fate alluded to by our friend, until the meeting of the next Legislature, we shall make it our duty to suggest the propriety of reducing the price allowed for the Public Printing, before another election is held for State printer. Since the passage of the law fixing the present prices, a reduction of some 20 per cent, has been effected on the wages of journeymen printers at Jackson, and the Auditor's warrants have appreciated in about the same, or a greater, ratio. We do not know that the present price is too high, if the journals were not swelled out with useless documents; but as the papers at Jackson, in anticipation of the profits to accrue from the State printing, are pursuing a course so calculated to injure their cotemporaries, less fortunate, we shall suggest whether reform and reduction in the State printing may not be beneficially effected.

Governor Brown.—We had not heard the report alluded to in another part of this paper, in relation to our able and faithful Executive. The desire seems to be general, so far as we are informed, that he continue in the station another term.

Another aggravated case of search of an American vessel by a British cruiser, and the seizure of a seaman, has lately been the subject of correspondence between the American minister and Lord Aberdeen. The vessel was the "John A. Robb," of Baltimore. The British government coolly assumed the responsibility of the outrage, and attempts to justify it.

The following militia officers were elected in the different portions of the State on the 4th and 5th of last month:

- W. L. Brandon, major gen. 1st div.
- J. M. Duffield, maj. gen. 3d div.
- C. F. Hemingway, maj. gen. 4th div.
- J. C. Bradford, maj. gen. 5th div.
- F. C. Tolbert, brigadier gen. 1st brig. 1st div.
- D. A. Hall, brig. gen. 2d brig. 1st div.
- W. C. Hale, brig. gen. 1st brig. 4th div.
- Wm. Brown, brig. gen. 2d brig. 4th div.
- A. B. Woodruff, brig. gen. 3d brig. 4th div.

Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, former M. C. from this State, is now the editor of the *N. Orleans Jeffersonian*. He is one among the best writers connected with the political press, and will prove of service to the good cause in our sister State. Enter us on your exchange list, Col.

The District Chancery Court commenced its session at this place yesterday.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO!

The outbreak in Mexico, which has been predicted for months past, has at length occurred. The country was in a state of civil revolution at the last date, and it is probable that the government of Santa Anna has been overthrown, and he banished. The N. O. *Picayune* of the 5th inst., says: The whole interior of Mexico is up in arms against Santa Anna, with Gen. Paredes at the head of the Revolution forces. The State of Jalisco, San Luis, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato and Queretago have already declared against Santa Anna, and every post brings intelligence of disaffections in other quarters. Some few garrisons in other States may have declared themselves in favor of the government, but that is all humbug. A person just arrived from Vera Cruz says that the garrison there has declared for Santa Anna, but there were many who thought the soldiers were ready to throw up their caps for Paredes, should half a chance occur.

Santa Anna is on his march towards Mexico with 6,000 men, and at the last accounts was near the city; but the desertions from the ranks had been immense. One regiment, numbering 800 men, has been reduced to its officers and four privates by this means. The cause of the Dictator certainly looks desperate, and many confidently look for his total overthrow.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PAY TAXES.

We copy, for the information of those concerned, the following section of the Revenue law passed at the last session of the State Legislature. It will be seen that in case of failure to attend at the places specified, the officer is peremptorily required to collect double taxes:—

"Sec. 24. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties in this State, and they are hereby required, to advertise, by posting up in three public places in every police district in each county, that he will attend, on three days, between the first day of November and the first day of January, to be named in said advertisement, at each muster ground in each and every police district; and in case there is no muster ground in such district, at some central point in such district, for the purpose of collecting and receiving the amount due by each tax payer within each district, both for State and county taxes; and it shall be the duty of each tax payer within each police district to attend at the time and place mentioned in said advertisement, and pay over to the sheriff the amount of his or her tax, both State and county; and in case any such tax payer shall fail to attend, either personally, or by agent, and pay over to the sheriff the amount of his or her tax, both State and county, then the sheriff shall be authorized and is hereby required, to distrain and collect double taxes from such defaulting tax payer; which distress and sale shall be in the manner prescribed by law."—*Acts of 1844, p. 72.*

The following has been given as the creed of federal whigery, since its emendation and revision: "Hostility to the natives of all other countries—contempt for the people of our own—religious bigotry, shown in the persecution of the Catholics—and taxation of the consumer, for the benefit of the capitalists, are the objects which unite this aristocratic faction."

The *Mississippi*.—By the prospectus of the 14th volume, we learn that this leading journal will soon be enlarged to the mammoth size. The vigilant and accomplished editors are determined that it shall maintain its position in the vanguard—the front line, of the "progressive democracy."

"The Banner State of the present election will probably prove to be Arkansas, whose Democratic majority will be larger in proportion to her vote, than any other." (*Exchange paper.*)

Suppose our whig friends at Shogals hold another "fabulation" over the victory in Arkansas?

The elegant Steamer *St. Landry*, will leave Williams's Landing on Christmas morning on an excursion of pleasure for the Mouth of Pittsburg. A public invitation is extended.

PRESIDENT POLK.

We see it stated in the New Orleans Courier that the President elect will probably visit New Orleans in the month of January next. This visit is on private business, and was intended long before the result of the presidential election was known.

Should Mr. Polk carry his intention of visiting New Orleans into effect this winter, the democracy of Mississippi would be pleased to greet him with a cordial and heartfelt welcome on his way. His planting interests in this state are in a neighboring county, and the seat of government, the most suitable place for his reception, is but a run upon the Vicksburg and Jackson Rail Road, of a couple of hours. We suggest to the Central Democratic Association the propriety of holding a meeting forthwith for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements.—*Mississippi.*

ARRESTED.—Horace Pagand, who forged warrants on the Treasurer of this State to a large amount two or three years ago, was lately arrested in Texas, and is now confined in the jail of Hinds county.

PRESIDENT POLK'S SPEECH.

In reply to a congratulatory address from Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, on his late visit to Nashville. "I return to you, sir, and to my fellow citizens whose organ you are, my sincere and unfeigned thanks for this manifestation of the popular regard and confidence, and for the congratulations which you have been pleased to express to me, upon the termination and result of the late political contest. I am fully sensible, that these congratulations are not and cannot be personal to myself. It is the eminent success of our common principles which has spread such general joy over the land. The political struggle through which the country has just passed has been deeply exciting. Extraordinary causes have existed to make it so. It has terminated—it is now over—and I sincerely hope and believe, has been decided by the sober and settled judgment of the American people.

"In exchanging mutual congratulations with each other upon the result of the late election, the Democratic party should remember, in calmly reviewing the contest, that the portion of our fellow citizens who have differed with us in opinion have equal political rights with ourselves; that minorities as well as majorities are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments; and that the rights of all, whether minorities or majorities, as such, are entitled to equal respect and regard.

"In rejoicing, therefore, over the success of the Democratic party, and of their principles, in the late election, it should be in no spirit of exultation over the defeat of our opponents; but it should be because, as we honestly believe, our principles and policy are better calculated than theirs to promote the true interests of the whole country.

"In the position in which I have been placed, by the voluntary and thoughtful suffrages of my fellow citizens, it will become my duty, as it will be my pleasure, faithfully and truly to represent, in the executive department of the government, the principles and policy of the great party of the country who have elevated me to it; but, at the same time, it is proper that I should declare that I shall not regard myself as the representative of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States; and, I trust that the future policy of the Government may be such as to secure the happiness and prosperity of all, without distinction of party."

GOVERNOR BROWN.

Singular Manoeuvring.—We have several letters that apprise us of a rumor which has been put in circulation at remote points in the state, to the effect that Gov. Brown will not be a candidate for re-election to the office which he now fills with such credit to himself and with such satisfaction to his constituents. Without stopping to enquire the origin of this rumor, it becomes our duty to state what we, in common as we believe, with almost the entire democratic party of the state, have considered the position which Gov. B. at this time occupies relatively to the people. This we do without any authority from him, but simply to arrest an unfounded rumor which may, if not corrected, decoy many honest men into the tails of wire pullers for sinister purposes. We know we can say of Gov. Brown that he will not be a candidate for re-election should that party which elected him to office express dissatisfaction with his administration. The constitution of Mississippi has fixed the term of the office of Governor at two years, permitting a re-election of the incumbent to a second term of service; thus affording to the efficient executive an opportunity of testing whether his constituents approve or condemn his past acts. All men know, and can appreciate the gratification which it affords the public officer, who has honestly labored to discharge the duties of his station, to receive evidence that those who conferred honor and place upon him, are satisfied with his official course.

So viewing the circumstances which surround the present Chief Magistrate of Mississippi, we have regarded him as the natural candidate of the party for re-election. We believe that in a quarter of this state has a murmur of dissatisfaction escaped the people with his administration. Indeed we have even doubted whether the whig party could bring into the field a man of respectable qualifications in opposition to him. Whenever the democratic convention shall meet, we believe that Gov. B. will be re-nominated by acclamation, and we entertain no doubt that he will again bear our standard through the light to victory.—*Mississippi.*

Go on.—Our friend Lewis, of the Yazoo Democrat perpetrates the following "palpable lie." The great "letter-writer" was evidently too hasty in his conclusions:

"Henry Clay, in one of his letters written during the canvass, remarked in substance that 'the Texas annexation question had burst, and blown up no one but Mr. Van Buren.' We imagine that he is now fully convinced that Mr. Van Buren was not the only one who was completely blown up by the question of annexation."

THE RAPID INCREASE OF POPULATION IN TEXAS.—One of our exchanges estimates the population of the infant republic in 1848 at one million of inhabitants. The great number now emigrating to that country is sufficient evidence of the fact. The northern portion is already so well settled, that great improvements in the roads and rivers are in contemplation. We have no doubt of the completion of the railroad projected Clarksville and Cadiz lake. A gentleman recently from the Brazos says that about two thousand German emigrants are expected in that region the ensuing year.

SHIP AHOY!

What tell is that, my friends, to which I wonder, So gallantly riding all under full sail? What mean is that? Hark! she is bound with Jove's thunder! She looks like a war-cloud that rides on the gale! Why, where your numbers—'tis a strange sail, and foreign! I'm out of my reck'ning in that there's no joke; How grand for her trim, how majestic—stop honey! 'Tis the ship *Conservation*, of *Conservation* Port! Hark! for old *Ironclad*—pride of our nation! Now comes the, Mr. Polk, Dallas, Texas, Reform! Young *Hickory* will ever be found at his station, He's the pilot, my lads, that can weather the storm.

Two his bows were all creaking of rock, and breakers, And aware that the ship would not live to come back; How timbers would fall when *Ironclad* set a stake! For mast by the haint, and her hull all a wreck! Yet the whig prognostics that would her devotion To the ship *Conservation*—in *Conservation* cause—As her *Ironclad* banner waves over the sea!

Old *Neptune* will smile in the pride of his pleasure! Each breeze for the *Conservation*—our bold *Conservation*! Nix *Conservation* for our victory twenty-six guns! Good bye to the *Conservation*—they are off in confusion From the triumphal parts of democracy's song!

The New York Journal of Commerce has a Washington letter containing some opinions about Mexican and Texian affairs, seemingly emanating from Mr. Calhoun or his friends. The writer says: "It is not the opinion, I learn, of the Secretary of State, that any war can grow out of the measure, should it be commuted. Should the annexation be effected, it will be with the consent of Mexico, and with ample indemnity to her. The offer of ten millions, heretofore made by Santa Anna, was, from all accounts, far from being offensive; but it was deemed by him and his friends, and by the British agents in Mexico, who look to that indemnity as a source from which British debts can be paid, as an insufficient sum. Moreover, Santa Anna himself was desirous that provision should be made in the treaty to indemnify him for his personal losses and sacrifices incurred by the Texian revolution.

"The government of Mexico entertains no serious expectation or design to reconquer Texas. On the contrary, it perceives no benefit that can be derived from a reunion with a people of different origin, language, religion and institutions. Mexico covets the security and border tranquility that she can alone obtain from the establishment of a boundary line between her and the United States, for which the United States will be responsible. She has every advantage to expect from such a treaty of peace and boundaries with the United States, and nothing from war."

COTTON MARKET.

By the politeness of a friend, we are in possession of a New Orleans Price Current of December 7. The following are the quotations of sales for the three previous days:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.			
Louisiana and Mississippi.			
inferior	3 1/2	a	3 3/4
Ordinary	4	a	4 1/2
Middling	4 3/4	a	5 1/4
Middling Fair	5 1/2	a	5 3/4
Fair	6	a	6 1/4
Good Fair	6 3/4	a	7
Good and Fine	7 1/2	a	8 1/2

Warried, In the city of Vicksburg, on 26th November, by the Rev. James Fox, Major James Ragan, of Hinds, to Miss Madala Emerson, of Vicksburg.

PRICES CURRENT

At Williams's Landing, Yazoo River.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WHISKEY & WHEAT.

Articles.		Price.	
Apples, green, per bbl.		2	50
Bacon, Ky.		14	
" Scotch.		none.	
" India.		none.	
Bale Rope.		6	
Bacon, hams.		10 1/2	
" sides.		7 1/2	
" shoulders.		6	
Butter, Western.		23	
Candles, sperm.		40 1/2	
" tallow.		24	
" tallow.		none.	
Chickens, Gooden.		12 1/2	
" Western.		11	
Coffees, Havana.		10 1/2	
" Rio.		8 1/2	
Coke.		none.	
Flour, superfine.		5 00	
" fine.		4 50 1/2 75	
Lard.		9	
Molasses.		54 1/2	
Nails.		1 50	
Onion, sperm.		1 50	
" lard.		1 50	
Pork, mess.		nominal.	
" prime.		none.	
" bulk.		none.	
Potatoes, Irish.		none.	
Rice.		6 1/2	
Sugar, brown.		2 1/2	
" loaf.		15 00	
Salt, fine.		2 00	
" coarse.		1 00	
Soap.		19	
Tobacco.		none.	
Whiskey, rectified, gal.		30	
" common.		30	

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT CARROLLTON.

Northern Mail: Arrives Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 A. M.
Southern Mail: Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9 A. M.
Columbus Mail: Arrives Wed. and Sat. 5 P. M.
" " Departs Mon. and Thurs. 7 A. M.
Cincinnati: Arrives Tuesday, 5 P. M.
" " Departs Wednesday, 7 A. M.
Williams's Landing: Departs Wednesday 7 A. M., returns same day, 7 P. M.

OWEN VAN VACTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carrollton, Mississippi.
Dec. 17, 1844—1st

E. G. HENRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carrollton, Mississippi.
Dec. 17, 1844—1st

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices of them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions, offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—breviter and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

Now there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. It is now recognized, by resolution, as the authentic report of proceedings, the earlier volumes having been purchased for the use of members, and for the Congressional library. Gates & Son's Register of Debates, which contained a history, was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the editors. They are given precisely as written out by the reporters and the members themselves, and are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers.

The approach of a Congress which will discuss for the American people all the most important questions ever entertained by the national councils, and new and extraordinary measures never before fully ventured upon, has induced the publishers of the Globe to make greater and better preparation than heretofore for reporting and publishing the speeches and proceedings of the next session.

All persons who may desire either, or both of these works, should subscribe for them by the 15th of December, else they may fail to get them. People are still subscribing for the Congressional Globe for the last session of Congress, and we have not been able to furnish a complete copy of it since early in the session. We will send the Globe for the approaching session to any person who will return to us all the numbers of it for the last session. We usually print double as

many copies as we have subscribers at the commencement of a session, and then, perhaps, in a few weeks they will all be exhausted. We say again, that those who want the Congressional Globe, or the Appendix, must subscribe and send the money for them by the 15th of December, else they will not probably get them.

Persons subscribing for the Congressional Globe, or the Appendix, should be careful to name the State, as well as the post office to which they wish the paper sent, as there are many post offices of the same name in different States—Paris, for example. We received money from Paris, in one of the States, many years ago, and we have not been able, up to this day, to find out from what State it was sent; but the person who sent it has lost his money. The rules of the General Post Office require the post masters to endorse the name of the State on every letter, but many of them neglect to do it.

Every man in the country who desires to be informed of the public history or the public men of the country, should read the debates of Congress. Our foreign affairs and the domestic concerns of every section of the country pass under review in Congress. The discussions embrace men and things, present and past history; and the best facilities and highest attainments are directed to their elucidation. It is impossible to be fitted for the political arena without an intimate knowledge of the annual Congressional debates.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which we speak, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at \$10; a semi-weekly paper at \$5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at \$2 a year, payable in advance.

We publish our prospectus in this form, so that our friends may interest themselves in obtaining subscriptions for us, may cut it out and attach writing paper, if it were not that many post masters charge latter postage on such. Persons obtaining subscribers for us may retain every sixth dollar they collect—that is, they may send us only \$5 for six copies of either work, or for six copies made up of both, (say for three copies of each,) or for one, two, three, four, or five of one, and one of the other.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for 10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, post masters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

N. B. Subscriptions received at this office.

SALE OF JUDGMENTS FOR COST.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

CARROLL COUNTY. In Carroll Circuit Court—to April term, 1845.

BY virtue of orders made at the October term, 1844, of the honorable Circuit Court of Carroll county, and of writs to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the door of the court-house in the town of Carrollton, within the time prescribed by law, to the highest bidder for cash,

ON THE THIRD MONDAY, (17th DAY) OF MARCH, 1845,

all the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs in and to the following named judgments, rendered in said Court. The sale to be made for the purpose of paying the costs in each case, due to the officers of court under an act entitled "an act to insure the collection of Jury Tax fees, and for other purposes," approved 24th February, 1844.

PARTIES NAMES.		Dated at Carrollton, Miss.		Amount.		Cost.	
Robert A. Mott vs. William M. Brown, Andrew Woods, William W. Gordon, William G. Doyle, Andrew W. Caperton and Lewis G. Galloway,		April 14, 1840.	\$2660 63	\$36 37 1/2			
Philip S. Bessley vs. Bird Gilbert,		April 14, 1842.	33 19	18 12 1/2			
M. D. Kimbrough & Co. (use of Peter Ammon), vs. Edward Coge,		April 13, 1842.	355 04	13 62 1/2			
John Foster & Co. vs. Washington Searlock, Johnson & West, use of John M. Clement, adm'r &c. vs. James H. Grubb, William W. Walton, Robert E. Beasley, and Joseph Thompson, Serrages & Bell, use of John M. Clement, vs. William H. Bell,		Oct. 11, 1842.	312 04	19 87 1/2			
Harvey H. Holland, vs. Frederick A. Waters, Bryarly & Lake, use of Abner Hall, vs. Charles K. Howard,		Oct. 11, 1842.	179 38	13 50			
Benjamin R. Williams vs. Nelson Newman, William H. Johnson vs. Samuel Atchison and Nelson Newman,		Oct. 12, 1842.	70 54	11 12 1/2			
William A. Land, use of William H. Johnson, vs. Samuel Atchison,		Oct. 13, 1842.	380 50	12 67 1/2			
Cornelius Lum vs. Samuel Atchison,		Oct. 13, 1842.	121 48	12 00			
William J. Bailey, Judge &c. use of the heirs of Irene Garner, dec'd, vs. William N. Heslip,		Oct. 13, 1842.	1224 09	13 37 1/2			
John D. Grant, vs. John W. McLeroy,		Oct. 9, 1839.	69 30	23 87 1/2			
William R. Jones vs. William H. King,		April 6, 1843.	173 00	12 50			
Solomon Baker vs. John G. Donley,		April 6, 1843.	185 00	12 37 1/2			
Jackson Phillips vs. William G. Doyle,		April 10, 1843.	95 15	14 00			
A. M. & J. W. Shaw & Co. vs. John T. Turner,		April 10, 1843.	171 51	14 87 1/2			
White Grancy & Co. vs. Jesse Meek,		April 15, 1843.	360 75	13 00			
Oliver Bennett vs. Abraham Harrell,		June 25, 1839.	250 00	120 01			
Robert McMillon use of George B. Mason, vs. John W. Walker,		Oct. 10, 1843.	92 11	14 12 1/2			
Hannum & Elder vs. Bajah S. Watson,		Oct. 10, 1843.	110 10	11 37 1/2			
Jacob Perkins use of Lawrence, Reese & Co. vs. William N. Heslip,		Oct. 16, 1843.	165 00	12 60			
Burke, Watt & Co. vs. Archibald C. Hall, adm'r Wm. Hall, dec'd,		Oct. 4, 1843.	618 20	19 55			
Jesse Meek vs. Harrison W. Backley,		April 15, 1843.	105 44	12 50			
Borne & McMahon vs. William Hughes,		April 15, 1840.	169 88	17 62 1/2			
John G. Harris & Co. use of Ulysses B. Brewster, vs. William W. Hughes,		April 15, 1840.	270 25	17 62 1/2			
John A. Simpson vs. William H. Caperton and Andrew W. Caperton,		Oct. 2, 1838.	137 80	18 75			

December 15, 1844. WILLIAM RANSOM, Sheriff.